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ADDRESS

TO THE PUBLIC,

FROM THE

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY,

INSTITUTED IN MDCCLXXXVIII,

FOR THE

**Promotion of Industry, and the Reform of the
Criminal Poor.**

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED,

THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE SOCIETY, &c.

LONDON:

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T. HOOKHAM, BOND-STREET.**

MDCXCII.

[Price Six-pence.]

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PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

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Morgan, Collectors.

AN ADDRESS, &c.

THOUGH the Philanthropic Society has been instituted upwards of three years, and though it's success during that period may appear a sufficient reply to every objection ; yet lest any person (uninformed of it's nature and principles) should conceive that our charitable foundations are already sufficiently numerous, it becomes, in some measure, incumbent on the officers and committee to obviate every prejudice, and to shew that it interferes with no other benevolent Institution, that an establishment of this nature was really wanted ; and while it added to *the welfare and prosperity of the nation*, was essentially necessary for the REFORMATION of the CRIMINAL POOR.

The great object of this Society is to unite the purposes of charity with those of industry and police ; and while it affords relief to a description of persons the most to be pitied, to make it the interest of every individual to contribute to this relief.

There are few reflecting minds, or feeling hearts, but must have frequently lamented the

fatal depravity which pervades the lower classes of the people, especially in the more populous parts of this kingdom; and there are few who have not, at one time or other, trembled for their own safety in consequence of this depravity.

With the increase of crimes our *penal laws* have multiplied; but while it is obvious that to prevent crimes is better than to punish them; and while every humane person must view with the deepest compassion and regret the numbers which are annually swept away by banishment, or consigned to an ignominious death, it is worthy of observation, that previous to this Institution, the proper remedy for these disorders had not been adverted to, nor any plan of PREVENTIVE POLICE so much as projected.

No nation has been more distinguished than Great Britain for its various and excellent charities. They have certainly done much good, they have certainly alleviated much distress. But they have not always united wisdom and benevolence. While the hand of Liberality was expanded, too often the stimulus to honest industry was relaxed: and, indeed, when we observe the misery and vice still existing in this country, it is impossible not to feel that something more was yet wanting.

The truth is, that most of our charitable Institutions have confined their beneficence to the deserving, but *unfortunate* part of the community. The offspring of the *vicious* and *dishonest* have been unhappily involved in the guilt of their parents. The door of Hope has been shut against them: those who most need instruction have been most neglected; and those who did not find friends in their parents have found none in the Public, but have been abandoned to infamy and ruin.

Pursuing a natural sentiment which attaches punishment to every species of guilt, those who have violated the laws in any instance have been excluded from society, or at least have been treated with extreme severity when received again within it's protection; and before this Institution, no asylum was ever opened for the *repenting* culprit, where the wanderer might be recalled from the error of his way, not by harsh and cruel treatment, but by gentleness and kindness; where he might prove the excellence and benefits of virtue, and contemplate her no longer under an austere and threatening aspect; where, by his own industry, he might contribute to his own subsistence, and be no longer under the NECESSITY of stealing for bread*.

* These unfortunate children are frequently forced on desperate courses; with blasted reputations, with dangerous

Institutions have not been wanting for the instruction of youth in the principles of religion and virtue, and these Institutions have doubtless contributed much to the happiness of the individual, and the welfare of the community; but few charitable foundations have united industry with religious instruction, few have embraced the complex character of man, few like the present have accustomed children to employment and useful labour; few have sent them from beneath their roof perfectly qualified to obtain a decent and honest subsistence.

It has been the practice of most charitable seminaries to withdraw their protection at an early period of life, and to consign the objects, when the course of their school education was finished, to some tradesman, with whom they were placed as apprentices: in some cases this plan was found successful; but still it must be confessed much was left to chance. The master, though chosen with the most judicious attention, frequently deceives the benevolent intentions of the charity, and proves unworthy of the trust reposed in him; and the child, without a friend to hear it's complaints and redress it's grievances, at an early period is turned destitute upon the world, or exposed to every hardship and temptation incident

connections, and coming from suspicious places, what private family will open a door to receive them?

to such a situation. It is the peculiar characteristic of this Society, to *continue it's care and attention* till it's objects have attained to such a mature age, as to be able to think and act for themselves, and have acquired such habits as will not easily be eradicated.

It is a well-known fact, that of the multitudes who fall victims to the violated laws of their country, the majority are trained and educated by experienced thieves, in a course of dishonesty, and are as regularly brought up to this way of life, as other persons are to common trades and professions. Hence their dexterity and adroitness in all the departments of this dangerous system; hence their union with each other, which renders their attempts so much the more formidable, which frequently eludes the pursuit of justice, and which even intimidates those who see the wrong publicly committed. To break the chain of these pernicious confederacies, and to cut off all their supplies, is the intention of this Society. In all large towns a very considerable number of vagrants are thus educated, and thus subsist by the plunder of the honest and industrious. In the Metropolis they are generally computed at about 2000. It is evident that these might be considerably lessened, and the public safety proportionably increased by the extension of this Institution.

To descend from generals to particulars. The Philanthropic Society aims at the prevention of crimes, by removing out of the way of evil counsel and evil company those children who are in the present state of things destined to ruin : in a word, to educate and instruct in some useful trade or occupation the *children of convicts*, or such other infant poor as are *engaged in a vagrant or profligate course of life*.

There is another point of view in which this Society may be considered with no less advantage than that in which it has now been placed : it is not only calculated to decrease vice and infamy, but to increase useful industry : in other words, to increase the real wealth of the nation ; and, as it were, to employ the raw materials to the best advantage.

By means of this establishment, those who otherwise would have been the *pests* of Society, will now be converted to it's most necessary purposes ; to supply by honest means their own wants and the wants of others, and to become happy as well as useful members of the community.

It is assuredly in favour of this Institution, that it may be conducted at a smaller expence than perhaps any other of equal extent ; for whatever is gained by the labour of the children,

is appropriated to their maintenance, and consequently the funds of the Society will be increased as well by internal industry, as by external contribution.

To carry into effect these desirable purposes, it is the first business of the Society to select from the haunts of vice, profligacy, and beggary, such objects as appear most likely to become obnoxious to the laws, or prejudicial to the community; this task is committed to four Visitors appointed quarterly from the Governors at large, subject to the inspection and controul of the Committee; and in the execution of this duty, the assistance of the Magistrates, the Clergy, and all who are interested in the promotion of good morals and good government is most earnestly requested.*

For the employment of the children, several houses are supported in a temporary situation in

* To those who may conceive that this Society is in any degree anticipated by the liberal provision which is made throughout the kingdom for the poor, or that any part of this plan might be adopted in our workhouses, the reply is obvious. The overseers of the poor do their duty, if they receive every application for relief: our business is with those chiefly who do not apply. It is the part of the Society to inspect the abodes of profligacy and dishonesty, to find out the proper objects, and to allure them from their evil habits and connections by peculiar advantages, and peculiarly good treatment.

St. George's Fields; in each of these houses a master workman is placed for the purpose of teaching the children some useful trade. The trades already established are those of a Printer*, Carpenter, Shoemaker, and Taylor: the girls are at present educated as menial servants. A steward resides upon the spot to keep the accounts, distribute the provisions, &c. and the whole is under the care of a Chaplain superintendant, (to be also resident near the spot) who sees that the workmen do their duty, and instructs the children in religion and morals.

It is the intention of the Society, as soon as their funds will admit, and other circumstances prove favourable, to employ a considerable number of hands in the different branches of agriculture; and occasionally to send others, under proper directions, to cultivate waste lands, or to

* The trade of the Bricklayer has been discontinued, because as the buildings in the late situation of the Reform near Hackney were completed, the boys could not be employed, unless they went out to work, by which means they would have been removed from inspection, and greatly endangered in their morals by mixing with various characters, and frequently resorting to public houses. On mature deliberation, therefore, it was resolved to discontinue, at least for the present, the trade of the Bricklayer, and to take up that of the Printer, as there were printing-materials belonging to the Society, and as the boys might be employed in this both usefully and profitably.

assist in carrying on useful and laborious manufactures in different parts of the kingdom*.

The Society is under the direction of a President, eight Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain superintendant, and a Committee of twenty-four members chosen by the Society at large. Besides these, there are four Visitors chosen quarterly, and three Auditors of Accounts, the nature of whose respective offices will be better understood by referring to the Laws and Regulations. The Committee meet every Friday, at eleven o'clock, precisely, at the St. Paul's Coffee-house, in St. Paul's Church-yard.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that the Officers and Committee assure the Public, that their hopes have hitherto been completely answered.

Childhood is a season admirably calculated for the reception of virtuous impressions. The mind is tender and flexible. The disposition is moulded entirely by education. The character is not yet formed. The situation of infant thieves is

* Some of the younger children of both sexes, whose labour could be productive of little benefit to the Institution, have lately been sent to work in a WORSTED MANUFACTORY, near Nottingham, conducted by the Revolution Mill Company, and are placed under the immediate protection of a gentleman of known humanity and benevolence.

peculiarly adapted to dispose their minds and feelings to the reception of better habits. In that wretched state they are exposed to extreme want, to severity, and contempt. It is impossible that they should not feel the comforts of their situation under the Philanthropic Society, whenever they contrast them with the evils from which they have been rescued*. These facts meet the fullest illustration from the present state of the Reform.

The number of children of both sexes under the Society's care amounts at this period to upwards of 90.

Among this number are to be found many, who, though young in years, were yet old in iniquity. There are amongst them boys who have been guilty of felonies, burglaries, and other crimes. Yet, singular as it may appear, these very children are now become no less remarkable for industry, decency, and obedience, than they formerly were for the contrary vices.

They appear all cheerful and happy. They are scarcely ever found guilty of profaneness or

* One of the boys now under the care of this Society, declared, that while he was training under a band of thieves, he received much severer correction for occasional maladroitness in his profession, than he received afterwards in Newgate by the sentence of the law.

any irregularity of conduct. Their diligence will be best estimated by the annexed statement of the profits of their labour,

Such are the grounds on which the Philanthropic Society now claims the attention and solicits the patronage of the Public.

If we regard humanity and religion, this Institution opens an asylum to the most forlorn of the human race. It befriends the most friendless. It saves the lives of a number of orphans and deserted children, and endeavours to rescue their souls from perdition.

If we regard national prosperity, and the Public welfare, it is calculated to increase industry, and it directs that industry in the most useful and necessary channels,

If we regard self-interest, it's immediate object is to protect our persons from assault and murder, and our property from depredation; that our wealth should not endanger our lives, our repose be interrupted by thieves, nor our dwellings exposed to the desperate designs of midnight incendiaries: and this is a point in which the most selfish among mankind are the most concerned, and which makes it the interest of even avarice itself to be most liberal,

14 For the just and faithful appropriation of the sums which may be contributed, a number of *Noblemen and Gentlemen* have pledged themselves, by accepting the Offices, and acting as the Committee of the Society. General Meetings are appointed quarterly, where any Subscriber may attend, either for the purpose of obtaining information, or proposing whatever may be of use to the Institution; and the Society will be obliged to any well-disposed and judicious persons who will occasionally visit and inspect the Reform.

Subscriptions continue to be received by

Baron Dimpsdale, Sons, and Barnard, Cornhill.

Sir Robert Herries, and Co. St. James's-street.

Sir James Esdaile, Esdaile, Hammett, & Esdaile, Lombard-street.

Messrs. Boldero, Adey, Lushington, & Boldero, Cornhill

Messrs. Thomas Coutts, & Co. Strand.

Messrs. Dorrien, Mello, Martin, & Harrison, Finch-lane.

Messrs. Ransom, Morland, & Hammersley, Pall-Mall.

Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street.

Messrs. Vere, Lucadou, & Co. Lombard-street.

Sir James Sanderfon, Rt. Harrison, Brenchley, Bloxam, & Co. Southwark.

Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Culverden, & Hollingworth, Threadneedle-str.

Messrs. Newnham, Everett, Drummond, & Tibbet, Lombard-street.

Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart. Dorset, Johnson, & Wilkinson, New Bond-street.

Messrs. Martin, Stone, Foote, & Co. Lombard-street; by the Secretary,

J. J. Prichard, Paul Baker's Court, Doctors' Commons,

And, by Messrs. Brown, Smith, Grasswell, Weighton, Lay, Chater, Morgan, and Orkton, Collectors.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY,

ENACTED AT A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING,
HELD ON THE 19TH OF AUGUST, 1790.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF LEEDS,

IN THE CHAIR.

I.

THAT a Subscription of any sum not less than One Guinea per annum constitutes an annual Member of this Society, and Ten Pounds, at one payment, constitutes a Member for life, and that all monies be vested by donation, or bequest, in the name of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Committee for the time being of the Philanthropic Society.

II.

That a number of necessitous children, proportionate to the annual income of the Society, be maintained, educated, and taught some useful trades and occupations, at the expence of the Society. That these children be selected from the OFFSPRING OF CONVICTS, or from such

CHILDREN as are *engaged* IN CRIMINAL, DISORDERLY, OR VAGRANT courses of life, by the four Visitors hereafter to be appointed. And that such of the said children as the Committee shall, in their discretion, approve, be thereupon admitted into the Reform. That each of the said children be formally bound apprentice to some trade, or be disposed of in such manner as shall appear best calculated for national utility.

III.

That a Committee be appointed for the government of this Society, consisting of a President, eight Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and twenty-four Members. That the President and Vice-Presidents continue for life, or till they think proper to resign; and that of the other twenty-four Members (to be chosen out of those who shall have subscribed two guineas per annum, or ten pounds at one time) one fourth shall vacate their office annually, and that their places shall be filled by new Members, chosen at a General Meeting, to be held annually on the first Thursday in March. That six of the present Committee, who shall be selected by the next General Meeting, shall vacate their office on the first Wednesday in March next following; that the six who are next in the list upon the said new Committee, shall vacate their offices the ensuing March; that another six shall go out the next

year, and the remaining six the year following. That the new Members be always put at the bottom of the list, so that six shall remain in office four years. That the said Committee shall meet once a week at least, at the Secretary's office, who shall attend at all such Meetings; and that three of the said Committee shall be competent to transact all business which belongs to their department.

IV.

That it be the duty of the Secretary to keep all the books of the Society; to receive all accounts of the House, Trades, and Incidental Expenses from the Steward, together with his report, from time to time, of any other particulars respecting the state of the Institution as far as it is under his care, and to collect all tradesmens' bills once a month, and prepare and lay the same before the Committee at one of their Weekly Meetings within that month; to keep a weekly account of all the Subscriptions received by him, and also to receive all applications for admission, that shall be countersigned by the Visitors, and lay them before the Committee at their next Meeting; to make up every account, including that of the Treasurer, once every quarter for the Auditors, and for the General Quarterly Meeting hereafter-mentioned. That he be allowed an office, situated in a convenient part of the town; in which office the Committee shall hold

all their Meetings. He is to receive all Subscriptions tendered at his office, giving a receipt for the same ; which Subscriptions he is to pay over to the Treasurer, within two days after he receives the same, who shall give him a receipt for such monies.

V.

That three Auditors of Accounts be appointed for every year at the General Meeting in March, and chosen from the Subscribers at large. That the said three Auditors shall examine once in every quarter, and within a week before the General Quarterly Meeting, all the accounts of the Society laid before them by the Secretary, who shall attend them for that purpose at any meeting which they shall appoint for the audit of the said accounts, and which meeting shall not be open to other Subscribers. And that an abstract of the accounts so audited and signed by them, shall be laid before the next General Quarterly Meeting, and shall be there finally settled.

VI.

That all elections shall be by ballot, and that all officers in this Society, except the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretary now being, shall be chosen from time to time by ballot at a General Meeting ; and that no Member of the Society shall be intitled to vote at any General Meeting, unless he shall have been a Subscriber

for six months, or shall have subscribed at least ten pounds at one time.

VII.

That a convenient house or houses be supported at the discretion of the Committee, for the purpose of carrying on such trades and manufactures as they shall deem proper for the employment of the children, till such time as it shall be thought proper to disperse them through the country as mechanics, or be otherwise disposed of in such a manner as shall appear best calculated for national utility. That a sufficient number of master-workmen be hired by the steward, with the approbation of the Committee, at such stipends as the Committee shall think fit, for the purpose of instructing the children, and that the Committee shall have power to discharge any of the masters or mistresses on complaint and proof of bad behaviour. That all the profits of the childrens' labour shall be carried to account by the steward, for the benefit and further extension of the Society.

VIII.

That the hours of labour for the children be as follows, viz. Winter half year, rise at half past six; breakfast at eight to nine; dinner, twelve to two; play, four to five; work again, five to seven; supper seven, to bed at eight. Summer

half year, rise at half past five ; breakfast, seven to eight ; dinner, twelve to two ; work till six ; supper at eight, to bed at nine.

IX.

That a Chaplain superintendant be appointed, resident near the spot. That on every Wednesday he instruct the children in the principles of religion and morals. That he have the inspection of all who are employed in the Reform, to see that they do their duty, and power to regulate the whole conduct of the children. That he report to the Committee every instance of ill conduct which he may observe in the Reform, and that he have power to suspend the steward, or any of the workmen, if it be necessary, till the next meeting of the Committee ; but that he have no concern with the receipts and payments of this Society.

X.

That prayers be read in the respective houses in the presence of the master or mistress every morning, by one of the children in rotation, previous to their going to work, and in the evening at bed-time ; and that they be regularly taken to the parish church every Sunday morning and evening, under the care of their several masters and mistresses.

XI.

That in the absence of the President, or a

Vice-President, at any of the Committees or General Meetings, the Treasurer shall preside, and in case of his absence, any other Member may be voted into the Chair; and the person so presiding shall be intitled to a second or casting vote, in case of an equal division.

XII.

That the Treasurer shall keep an account of all the monies that shall have passed through his hands for the Society, and shall pay within two days all the monies that he shall have received into the hands of some of the receiving bankers, unless he shall be a banker himself; in which case the monies in the hands of the receiving bankers shall be paid over into his hands once every quarter by drafts of the Chairman, and any two others of the Committee.

That no bills be paid by the Treasurer; but that all the bills be paid by the Committee, who shall give drafts on the Treasurer for the same; which drafts, if the Treasurer should not be himself a banker, shall be countersigned by him as a warrant or authority for the receiving bankers to pay him the sum required. That a receipt be given for every subscription paid either to the Treasurer or any of the receiving bankers; and that no other receivers be appointed but bankers, the Treasurer, and Secretary, and

such collectors as the Committee shall think proper to appoint.

XIII.

As from the nature of the manufactures to be carried on by this Society, it's commercial transactions will be complicated and important, the purposes of which cannot be carried into effect by a Committee alone ; therefore, that a steward be appointed, subservient to the Chaplain superintendant, who shall be directed to pay a particular attention to the conduct of the masters and mistresses in keeping the children clean, and that he report to the Committee all defects in this part of their duty ; that he receive and examine all the workmens' accounts, and keep a fair ledger of all debts incurred by the Society for materials, &c. and of all outstanding debts, which shall be called the Tradesmens' Ledger, and that he be empowered to collect and receive the said debts, which he shall immediately pay to the Treasurer. That he shall reside on the spot, or as near the children as may be. That in the intervals between the services on a Sunday he instruct the children in reading ; and also at such hours of leisure in the evening as shall appear convenient. That he have a salary of Fifty Guineas per annum, and reside on the premises rent free ; giving security in one hundred pounds for all monies which shall pass through his hands.

XIV.

That four Visitors be selected from the Subscribers at large once every quarter at a General Meeting, and that they be requested to visit the houses under the care of the Society, and report to the Committee the state and conduct of the several masters, mistresses, and servants; and also to select objects for the reception of the Society, which shall be reported to the Committee, as before expressed*. That if any of the Subscribers shall discover any objects proper to be received into the Society, they be requested to give notice to the Visitors or the Secretary, in order that their admission may be considered by the Committee. That on the death or resignation of any Visitor, the Committee shall immediately proceed to elect a new one.

XV.

That a General Meeting of the Society may at any time be called on a requisition in writing, signed by ten members and addressed to the President, or in his absence the Vice-Presidents, or such Vice-President as may then be in town specifying the reason for calling such meeting.

XVI.

That an annual Report be printed and distributed amongst the Members of the Society, sta-

* Vide Article IV.

ting not only the debtor and creditor accounts of the Institution, but likewise the progress of industry ; the same to be specified under distinct heads, according to the several trades in which the children belonging to the Society shall have been instructed, in order that the Subscribers and the Public may form an idea of the possibility of rendering the Philanthropic Reform an object worthy of National support.

There is a General Meeting of the Society on the first Thursday in March, June, September, and December, at One o'Clock, at the Free Masons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. The Committee meet every Friday at eleven.

CONCISE DETAIL

OF A FEW OF THE

CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED
INTO THE REFORM.

THERE are at present upwards of 90 children, male and female, in the Reform, among these are several who have been taken from prisons; several who have been rescued from the retreats of villany, and the haunts of prostitution. The following select ACCOUNT of some few of the objects who have been admitted, will best illustrate the nature of the institution, and recommend it to the attention of a benevolent Public.

In this account the names of the children are carefully concealed, because it would be cruel to brand them with their parents' crimes, or to record those faults of their own, which were once committed from necessity, but are now atoned for by amendment.

*** and ***. An unhappy female in Newgate was sentenced to be transported to Botany-Bay for 14 years. Her husband was dead, and she had no friend in the world to take the charge of

two poor children, a little boy and girl, who were wandering desolate about the streets. Two of the Visitors went to this unfortunate mother. Her great concern was for these unprotected children; and the only comfort she could receive was to know that they were admitted into the Reform. Before she sailed for Botany-Bay, she was indulged with an interview with them in the presence of proper officers of the Reform, when few can conceive the violence of her emotions, or the warmth of her gratitude to the Society.

**** and ****, who were two notorious thieves, had not been long in the Reform, when they were inclined to return to their old courses. Amendment requires a length of time, and bad habits, when connected with present pleasure and uncontrouled license, are not easily eradicated. Early one morning they put on their best clothes, and before their master was up, they went off. Their plan was to subsist either by begging or by robbing farm-yards; they had advanced as far as Black-Heath, when the keen sense of hunger, for which they had not provided, and the remembrance of the comfortable habitation which they had left, induced them to return and beg to be re-admitted.

****, was imprisoned for stealing some provisions; to which he appeared to have been in-

duced by severe hunger. He was sent by the Magistrates to the Reform.

****, aged eleven years. His father a profligate fellow, and one of his brothers lately executed for murder.

****. Has no father nor mother; was taken with some thieves out of No. 9, Dyot-street, St. Giles's, by two constables, who carried them to the office in Litchfield-street; but not being able to charge the boy with any offence, though found with the thieves, and all harboured in the same house, the Justices recommended him to the care of the Society. He says he lodged at the house where he was taken, and paid twopence a night for sleeping in a blanket.

****. His father is a drunken brutal fellow, who occasioned the death of one child, by turning him in his mother's arms out of doors in severe weather; the boy a vagrant in the streets, almost naked.

****, was in so complete a state of vagrancy that he had never slept in a bed for two years previous to his admission into the Reform: he is now as singular for his industry and obedience.

****, was imprisoned in the Poultry-Compter,

for a felony, and sent to the Society from thence. His father and mother are vagrants.

**** 12 and **** 13. Had wandered about the country, with their vagrant mother, from their infancy, subsisting by beggary and plunder. She deserted them about four months before their admission, during which time they were taken up by some parish-officers, cloathed, and sent to London. They came to the Reform and begged to be received,

****. A friendless and fatherless boy, whose sole maintenance for three years was the casual employments of the public streets. He was apprehended for a theft, and recommended to the Society's care by Sir Sampson Wright.

****. An orphan who came up out of the Country; knows not his parish; was found begging and almost naked in the streets.

The greater number of the boys and girls when admitted were deplorably ignorant. Very few knew their letters: but now they have made such a progress in reading, that many of the boys and almost all the girls can read a chapter in the Bible, and the rest have made a proportional progress according to the time they have been learning. This must be considered as no small advancement, when it is known that

the only time allotted for this purpose is a Sunday evening school, after the children have been twice at church: and a short interval between their working hours and bed-time, in which they are obliged to learn the lesson appointed for the week.

The Society gratefully acknowledge the kind indulgence of several Clergymen in favouring them with their churches or chapels, and the essential service received from the benevolent exertions of others in ably pleading their cause before the Public. They doubt not but these distinguished favours will continue and multiply while they assiduously labour to promote the general good, to combine economy, instruction, and industry, together in promoting the reformation of the children of the Criminal poor.

The benefits of this institution are not confined to the metropolis and it's environs. Children have been recommended by Magistrates and others from various parts of the country, and have been admitted as proper objects,

To such as are inclined to become benefactors by will, the following form of a legacy is recommended :

“ I give and bequeath to the Treasurer, for the time
 “ being, of a charity called or known by the name
 “ of THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, instituted
 “ in London in the year 1788, the sum of
 “ to be applied towards carrying on the benevolent
 “ designs of the said charity.”

N. B. Gifts, by will, of land, or of money or stock to be laid out in the purchase of any lands, for charitable uses, are void by the statute of mortmain ; but money or stock may be given by will, if not directed to be laid out in land,

GENERAL STATEMENT of all the TRADES in the REFORM, January 1, to December 31, 17

91.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Carpenter's materials on hand.....	45	12	11
Shoemaker's ditto.....	18	0	9
Taylor's ditto.....	13	3	7
	76	17	3

21. Carpenter's materials received since

January 1.....	168	2	11
Shoemaker's ditto.....	170	14	2
Taylor's ditto.....	86	17	7
Printer's ditto, and assistance.....	194	18	2
	620	12	10

Earned by the Carpenters between

1st Jan. and 31st Dec. 1791,	152	10	9
— by the Shoemakers.....	99	0	3
— by the Taylors.....	72	9	9
— by the Printers.....	145	3	0
	469	3	9

£.

1166 13 10

Value of Work performed by the

Carpenters between 1st Jan. and

31st Dec. 1791.....	£.	299	14	1
Ditto by the Shoemakers.....		242	5	7
Ditto by the Taylors.....		161	8	8
Ditto by the Printers.....		340	1	2
		1043		

Dec. 31. Carpenter's materials remaining on

hand.....	66	12	6
Shoemaker's ditto.....	45	9	7
Taylor's ditto.....	11	2	3
	123		
	£.	1166	

Average number of Boys employed at each Trade during
above time, viz.

Carpenters, 10. | Shoemakers, 15. | Taylors, 8. | Printers, 10.

B. By the foregoing General Statement of the Trades, it appears that the sum of £.469 : 3 : 9 has been earned by the of 36 boys in one year. Since which time the number of boys to each trade have been considerably increased; and on the first of January, 1792, stood as follows:—Shoemakers, 25. | Carpenters, 15. | Tailors, 11. | Printers, 4. Total, 55. The rest of the boys being at present too young to be apprenticed, are employed in knitting, &c.

ABSTRACT of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1791.

	£.	s.	d.		£.
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, January 1, 1791.	916	8	6	Payments between January 1, and December 31, 1791.	2933
Subscriptions and Donations between January 1, and December 31, 1791	2489	2	8	Cost of £. 600—3 per Cents. consolidated	488
Legacy of Mrs. Cullen	100	0	0	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, Bankers, &c.	314
Receipts for Work	230	8	3		£. 3735
	£. 3735	19	5		

EDWARD GALE BOLDERO, Treas.
GEORGE ADAMS, Auditor.
HENRY HARNAGE.

